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MANURES:—A PRIZE ESSAY.

By S. L. Dana.

SECTION SECOND.

Shovelling over the Compost Heap.

The above remarks may be called our Compost Heap. It must be well shovelled over. You must, reader, before you cart it out and spread it, understand well what this compost contains. Now let me turn over a few shovels full, and fork out the main points to which I wish to call your attention.

1st. That all plants find in stable manure everything they want.

2d. That stable manure consists of water, coal and salts.

3d. That these, water, coal and salts, consist in all plants of certain substances, in number fifteen, which are called,

1. Oxygen, 2. Hydrogen, 3. Nitrogen, 4. Carbon, 5. Sulphur, 6. Phosphorus, 7. Potash, 8. Soda, 9. Lime, 10. Magnesia, 11. Alumina or Clay, 12. Iron, 13. Manganese, 14. Chlorine, which last, as we have said, forms about one half the weight of common salt, 15. Silica. And if you always associate with the word chlorine, the fertilizing properties of common salt, you will, perhaps, have as good an idea of this substance as a farmer need have, to understand the action of chlorine.

4th. These fifteen substances may be divided into four classes.

1st The airy or gases, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and chlorine.

2d. The combustibles, carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus.

3d. The earths and metals, lime, clay, magnesia, iron, manganese, and silica.

4th. The alkalies, potash and soda.

You may be surprised that I have not turned up ammonia, but this exists in plants as hydrogen and nitrogen.

5th. The term salt includes a vast variety of substances, formed of alkalies, earths, and metals, combined with acids. Fix well the meaning of this term in your mind, and remember the distinction pointed out, that some salts are volatile, and act quick in manure, and others are fixed, and act slower.

6th. When plants die or decay, they return to the earth or air these fifteen substances. Those returned to the earth from mould, which this is composed of carbon, salts, and water, is natural manure.

7th. Mould consists of two kinds, one of which may be, and the other cannot be dissolved by water. Alkalies put it into a state to be dissolved, and in proportion as it is dissolved, it becomes valuable as a manure.

8th. If then manure contains only water, carbon, and salts, any substance which affords similar products may be substituted for it. Hence we come to a division of manures into natural and artificial. The consideration of these is the carting out and spreading of our compost. And we shall first consider in detail the natural manures.

That is, those which are furnished us by the dung and urine of animals, and the manure or mould formed by the decay of animal bodies or plants. These are truly the natural manures, consisting of water, mould, and salts. This is all that is found in cattle dung. This being premised, we may divide manures, reader, for your more

convenient consideration, not by their origin, but by their composition. We may divide manures into three classes: First, those consisting of vegetable or animal matter, called mould; Secondly, those consisting chiefly of salts; and, Thirdly, those consisting of a mixture of these two classes. And, beginning with the last first, we will now proceed to their consideration.

SECTION THIRD.

Carting out and Spreading.

The general chemical information set forth in the preceding Sections will be of no service to you, reader, if it conducts you not beyond the result arrived at in the close of the last Section, that cattle dung is composed of water, mould, and salts.

You want to know what salts, and how they act. If you understand this, you may be able to say beforehand, whether other things, supposing their nature understood, can take the place of the mould and salts.

The mould, then, of cattle dung, as of all other mould, contains the following substances:

The water, consists of oxygen, and hydrogen.

The mould, consists of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and ammonia.

Thus it is seen, that the mould contains all the substances found in the first class into which the elements of plants were divided. The salts contain the sulphur, phosphorus, and the carbon as sulphuric phosphoric, and carbonic acids, and the chlorine, as muriatic acid or spirits of salt.

The acids, formed of the elements of the fourth class of the substances, entering into plants, are combined with those of the second and third classes, namely; the potash, soda, lime, clay, magnesia, iron, and manganese. Here then we have all the elements of plants, found in cattle dung. Let us detail their several proportions. We have all that plants need, distributed in cattle dung, as follows:

In 100 lbs. of clear cattle dung, are	
Water,	83.60
Mould, composed of hay,	14.00
Bile and slime,	1.275
Albumen, a substance like the white of an egg,	.175
Salts, silica, or sand,	.14
Potash, united to oil of vitrol, form. a salt,	.05
Potash, united to acid of mould,	.07
Common salt,	.08
Bone dust, or phosphate of lime,	.23
Plaster of Paris,	.12
Chalk, or carbonate of lime,	.12
Magnesia, iron, manganese, clay, united to the several acids above,	.14
	100

SECTION FOURTH.

Of the action of Mould in Cattle Dung.

Here, then, we have cattle dung with its several ingredients spread out before us.

We have now to study its action. We need here consider only the salts and mould: The water is only water, and has no other action than water. The mould includes the hay; for that has by chewing, and the action of the beast's stomach, lost so much of its character, that, mingled with the slime and bile, &c. it more rapidly decays than fresh hay would, placed in similar circumstances. During this act of decay, as you have already learned, the volatile parts of the mould are given off in part. These escape as in burning wood, as water or steam, carbonic acid, ammonia. In consequence of this slow

mouldering fire or decay, the manure heats. Here then we have three very decided and important actions produced by the vegetable part or mould of cattle dung. First, carbonic acid is given off; Second, ammonia is formed; Third, heat is produced. Let us now consider each of these, and their effects.

First, the great action of the carbonic acid is upon the soil, its earthy parts. It has the same action on these, that air, rain, frost, have; it divides and reduces them. It not only reduces them to powder, but it extracts from the earth potash, and the alkalies. This is a very important act, and shows why it is necessary that decay, or fermentation, should take place in and under the soil among sprouting seeds, and growing roots, in order that they may obtain from the soil, the salts they want.

If well-rotted manure contains abundance of these salts, ready formed in its mould, then there will be less necessity of this action of carbonic acid. But here again it must be remembered, that this abundance of salts, ready formed in mould, can be produced only at the expense of great loss by fermentation, of real valuable parts. For,

Secondly, the next great action of the mould of cattle dung is, to produce or form ammonia. This plays a threefold part; its first action is, to render the mould more soluble; this action it possesses, in common with the fixed alkalies, potash and soda. All the alkalies put a large, but undefined portion of mould, into a state fit to become food for plants. The second action of ammonia, is that, it hastens decay. It is the bellows, we may say, kindling the slow mouldering fire. The third action of ammonia is, to combine with any free acids, such as vinegar, or even an acid formed of mould itself, but especially with aqua-fortis, or nitric acid, which is always produced, where animal or vegetable matters decay. This is a highly important fact. The result of this action, the production of ammonia and aqua-fortis, during the formation of mould, is, that a kind of saltpetre is thereby produced. That is, the ammonia and aqua-fortis unite, and form a salt, with properties similar to saltpetre. But we want the first and second action of ammonia to occur, before the third takes place. Consider now, reader, whether a more beautiful and effectual way can be devised, to hasten decay, and render mould more fit for nourishing plants, than this which nature has provided. The ammonia is volatile. It remains, not like potash and soda, where it is put, incapable of moving unless dissolved by water, but ammonia, like steam, pervades every part. It is as expansive as steam. Heated up by the slow mouldering fire of decay, it penetrates the whole mass of mould. It does its work there. What is that work? It has already been told. But, if it finds no acid to combine with, it then unites with the mould itself. It is absorbed by it.

The mould holds it fast; it stores it up against the time when growing plants may need it. Now it is only where the abundance of ammonia produced satisfies these actions of hastening decay, making mould soluble, and filling its pores without combining with it, that the formation of saltpetre takes place. So where animal matters, which are the great source of ammonia, decay, there we may expect all these actions. How important, then, is that action of mouldering, which produces ammonia. If reader, you will reflect upon the consequences of this action, you will at once see, that if the mould is in too small a quantity to retain the ammonia, it may escape. If by a wasty exposure, you allow your mould to dissipate itself in air, as it certainly will, you not only incur the loss of that part of the mould, but you diminish, at the same time, the chance of keeping the ammonia which has been formed. No doubt all cattle dung exposed to air, forms more ammonia than it can retain. Hence the necessity and the reason of forming composts with this sub-

stance. Keep what you have got and catch what you can, must never be out of sight of in manure. The third action of mould is, the production of heat. Little need be said upon this. That a slight degree of heat hastens the sprouting of seeds, you well know. That different manures produce different degrees of heat; that some are hot, some cold, you well know, and adapt your seed and manure to each other. The degree of heat depends upon the rapidity with which decay occurs. And this is affected by the quantity of ammonia which each manure can afford. The great point to which your attention should be directed, when considering the power of mouldering to produce heat, is, that it shall not go so far as to burn up your manure, just as hay will heat and take fire.

ASCENT OF SAP IN PLANTS.

Boston, April 16, 1844.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Dear Sir:—The following experiment which I made yesterday, may interest some of your readers. My object was to ascertain the rate of ascent of the sap in a grape-vine, at different periods of a day, and to exhibit to my pupils the propulsive force which raises it in the stem of a plant.

April 15th, 1844.—The lower branch of a grape-vine, having four branches, was cut off, and an open glass tube was attached firmly to the cut extremity, by means of a strip of sheet India rubber, tied with stout silk. The tube was fixed perpendicularly against the wall on which the vine was trained, and a pasteboard scale of inches was attached to the tube. The sap began to be effused immediately.

8 h. 25 A. M. Experiment commenced, and the fluid rose as follows:

at 8.52	" to 1 1/2 inch.
9.18	" 3 "
10.25	" 5 "
11.53	" 7 "
12.30	" 8 1/2 "
1 P. M.	9 "
1.45	" 10 "
2	" 10 1/2 "
3.45	" 14 1/2 "
5	" 15 "
6.15	" 17 "
7.30	" 19 "
8	" 20 "
8.30	" 21 "
11.30	" 26 "

Here the experiment stopped, for the sap had reached the mouth of the tube.

The experiment is worthy of trial on various plants at different times during the development of the leaf-buds, and I hope others will be induced to try it.

It is evident that the sap forming the common juice of plants, rises by a propelling force similar to that which causes it to rise in the tube of an endosmometer. Dutrochet says it will sustain a column of mercury 28 inches in height.

I cannot at this time enter upon the discussion of questions concerning the theory of the elevation of the sap in plants, beyond the expression of the opinion that it cannot be accounted for by capillary attraction nor by atmospheric pressure; for, in the first case, we cannot by capillary attraction, account for the rise of the sap beyond the cut extremity of the vine; and in the second, we cannot conceive how the pressure of the atmosphere could act in the case, where it is as great in one part as in the other, and where a vacuum cannot be produced, on account of the porosity of the woody tissue. Even if a vacuum was effected by the absorption going on in the buds, how could the ascent of the sap beyond about 30, be accounted for? Is not its rise due to the action of membranous partitions, just as takes place in the endosmometer of Dutrochet?

Respectfully, your obt. servt.,

CHARLES T. JACKSON.

Remedy for Lice in Cattle.—Fine dry sand, when scattered on the back, neck and sides of animals, is an effective remedy against these vermin. A friend of ours observes that he collects dry sand and puts it in a tub or box or in the barn, and occasionally applies it during the winter, by lifting or covering it over the body of the animal, with complete success in ridding it of its troublesome guest. —Trans. Agricul.

AMMONIA.—This principle, so important in the development of vegetable life, is a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen. The constituent gases of which it is composed, being colorless, ammonia partakes also of the same quality, but it admits of easy distinction from all other gaseous products by its smell, as in common hartshorn and smelling salts, and by its acrid alkaline taste.

Ammoniacal gas is readily absorbed by most porous substances, and by all vegetable matters in a state of putrescence and decay. Charcoal absorbs ninety five times its own bulk of this gas. The quantity absorbed by water, however, is much greater. If a bottle, filled with this gas be submerged in pure water, the latter will immediately rush in and fill the bottle. If the quantum of ammonia be abundant a given quantity of this element will absorb readily six hundred and seventy-three times its bulk of gas. In this state it is the common hartshorn of the shops. We have, in this gas, a singular evidence of the results of combination, and the power it oftentimes exerts, in investing substances with new characters. Hydrogen and nitrogen, themselves destitute of smell or taste, absorbed by water, in stated quantities, produce a compound substance distinguished by both these qualities; it extinguishes flame, as do the gases of which it is composed, but unlike them is inflammable; and arrests the principle of life in vegetables and animals, and gradually decomposes their texture by eating into and loosening their tissues, and the affinities of their component parts. —*Maine Cultivator.*

HYDROGEN.—Vegetable substances, during the process of decay, if submerged in water, or supplied with a sufficiency of this element to preserve them in a condition tolerably and constantly moist, evolve light carburetted hydrogen, an inflammable and highly subtle gas, perfectly colorless, and deficient both of smell and taste.

In the warm days of summer it is often seen emulating from the bottom of pools and marshy ponds, in small bubbles, and in this way may be easily collected; but chemistry has as yet discovered no process by which it can be produced by the union of the two gasses—carbon and hydrogen of which it is composed. Like ammonia it extinguishes a lighted taper, and proves almost instantaneously fatal to animal life. It is combustible, easily igniting, and burns with pale, yellow light. In the process of burning in the open air, its carbon is converted into carbonic acid, and its hydrogen into water. It may readily be obtained by heating acetate of potash with caustic baryta, in a retort, and is often copiously evolved along with carbonic acid, during the fermentation of manure heaps, and other vegetable matters. As it is sparingly soluble in water, its effects upon vegetation, must be limited.—*Id.*

DEFECT IN POTATOES.—At the Agricultural Meeting at the old State Hall on Thursday evening, April, 25th, the subject for discussion was the defect which occurred in potatoes last year. Remarks were elicited from various gentlemen, and the subject seemed very much to engage the attention of all present. Dr. Lee observed that the defect which was complained of here last year, had prevailed in parts of Europe for several years, and he referred to the theory of some writers there, that the defect was occasioned by the degeneracy of varieties from age. The facts brought out at the meeting, did not seem to support the idea that the defect here, could properly be attributed to that cause, inasmuch as it did not appear to prevail most with the oldest varieties. The most hardy kinds, it seems, have been least affected, and the least hardy, as the Mercer, (or Chenango,) Foxite, &c., the most. It was nearly the unanimous opinion of those who spoke on the subject, that the unusual prevalence of the defect, (or as some called it "disease," last year, was caused by the very warm and wet weather, following a severe and long continued drouth. This idea was supported by many statements that potatoes which were planted on dry soil, and so early that they reached maturity before the great change alluded to in the season came on, were scarcely affected at all, whereas the same varieties planted later and being in an immature state when the change took place, were nearly worthless when harvested, or had become so during the winter.

Dr. Emmons made some remarks on the nature of the defect. He had taken some pains to examine it, and he considered it quite analogous to gangrene in animals—he was satisfied it was not a fungus. He should suppose it would render potatoes unwholesome for animals, and he

had heard of several cases where it was believed they had occasioned the death of cattle; but he knew a man who had given them in large quantities to hogs, and had not yet discovered any bad consequences from it to them.

It was the general opinion of the meeting that it is best to plant potatoes as early in the season as the ground is in suitable condition. The yield, it was thought, was generally better, and they were less liable to blight, or defect of any kind.—*Albany Cultivator.*

GARDEN VEGETABLES.—While the attention of the farmer cannot be too strongly urged to the formation of a good vegetable garden, our object here is not so much to remind him of the garden generally, as of the cultivation of some three or four plants, which are very excellent, but which are frequently missing in the farmer's garden.—The first of these is the *Rhubarb*, or pie-plant. This no man should be without, as it is easily cultivated, comes into use when fruits or other vegetables are scarce, and its acid, when cooked, is most grateful and healthy. A few shoots cut from the roots, and planted in rich ground, some four feet apart, will in a short time, furnish stems (the part used,) for a family. To use it, take the stem of the leaf, strip it, cut it in thin slices transversely, and bake it in paste as you would apples. It requires more sugar than the apple, but in flavor is far superior.

Another plant too much neglected is the *Lima Bean*. This bean is rather tender for our climate, and if planted too early, sometimes rots in the ground or is killed by the frost. The ground on which these beans are planted should be made rich and deep with fine mould, and the poles should be placed at the time of planting. They should be planted as soon as the ground is warm enough to secure germination, which, with us, is usually about the middle or last of May. The vines usually grow until arrested by frost, consequently all the beans will not be matured. The Lima bean is far the best of the beans used as food, and is equally good, used green or dry. Those who are fond of *succatash*, or green corn and beans, for the winter's use, will raise them, and when wanted, soak in soft water over night; then put into the water for boiling, cold, and boiled till tender, with the prepared corn, and a piece of salted pork.

The *Horse Radish* is a plant richly deserving a place in the farmer's garden, tho' too often, through carelessness, it is allowed, when once introduced, to spread where it is not wanted, and in some instances to become a nuisance. There is no need of this, as the radish is as easily confined to its proper allotment in the garden, as the potato or artichoke. It is propagated by sets, or by taking the crown of the plant, with a few inches of root, and burying it in deep rich soil to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. If the set is split into two or three parts, retaining a part of the crown on each, the plant may be increased more rapidly. Before planted, the ground should be dug and manured to the depth of 18 inches or two feet. The plants may be set in the spring or fall; but perhaps as good a way as any, is to put out the sets at the time of gathering the roots, and if desirable, in the same places. The leaves make one of the earliest and best of greens, and the roots, grated and bottled with good vinegar, make it good, when used in moderation, with either boiled or baked meats.

The *Tomato*, though now much more common than formerly, is still not to be found in many farmer's gardens, where it would be certainly, if the mandates of imperious fashion are in any degree heeded. The tomato, though found in its greatest perfection in southern latitudes, can, with a little attention, be grown in most of our gardens, and furnish for months a wholesome and to many a most agreeable article of food. Few like the tomato, at first, but the taste soon becomes not only reconciled to it, but is much pleased with it. A rich, suffloam is the best soil for the tomato. A good way is to sow the seed in a hot bed in April, and transplant when danger from frost is passed. The plants should be 4 feet apart in rich good ground, and the vines should be supported by a frame work of some kind, or brush, as the fruit will be better than if left on the ground. There are several varieties of the tomato, but the large red for the table or preserving, and the cherry tomato, for pickling, are perhaps the best. They are used in various ways; eaten in vinegar as cucumbers, made into soups, into toasts, baked in pie, but perhaps the greatest use is in tomato-sauce, which is highly esteemed. There can be no doubt that our farmers might at a little expense, greatly enlarge their list of valuable garden esculents; and in so doing materially decrease their annual

expenses, while they are at the same time adding to their comforts.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Cultivation of the Cucumber.—I will state a fact relative to the planting of cucumbers, which came under my observation, and which is worthy of being known. I shall at least give a further trial myself of its reality, though I cannot conceive there is a doubt remaining on the subject. Last Spring a friend of mine and myself were planting cucumbers at the same time. I was planting mine, as is usual in gardens, by mixing a small portion of stable manure with the earth, and raising the hill an inch or two above the surface of the ground. Observing it, he jocose-ly remarked, "Let me show you how to raise cucumbers." Never having much luck in raising them, I cheerfully agreed with his proposition. He commenced by making holes the the earth, at the distance intended for the hills, that would hold about a peck—he then filled them with dry leached ashes, covering the ashes with a very small quantity of earth. The seeds were then planted on a level with the surface of the ground. I was willing to see the experiment tried, but had no expectation of any thing but a loss of seed, labor and soil. But imagine my astonishment (notwithstanding a drier season never was known, and almost a universal failure of all garden vegetables) when I beheld the vines remarkably thrifty, and as fine a crop of cucumbers as any one need wish to raise; and they continued to bear for a very long time—unusually so, in fact. I will not philosophise or moralize on this subject, but say to all, try it—and instead of throwing your ashes in a useless heap to stumble over near your door, put them to their proper use, and reap your rich reward.—*Ohio Farmer.*

ONIONS.—In compliance with your polite request, I send you my method of raising onions.—Ground rich from hen house—ground hard except half an inch on top—harder the better. My onion bed has not been ploughed for 3 years past and I do not want it ploughed for that crop for 10 years to come. I lighten the ground to the depth of half an inch with a hoe and rake, and sow them when the ground is sufficiently moist to promote the immediate growth of the seed.

Ravages of the worms.—Early rising of the cultivator is the best remedy if he visits his onion bed every few minutes each morning before sunrise and remove from the onion bed all plants which are wilted with the earth underneath them which is likely to have any worms in it. In the spring when the plants are first up the number of worms is small and they may easily be destroyed; but if neglected the worms increase so rapidly in number and size that it is difficult if not impossible to destroy them. The above method I have found uniformly successful and will do on a small scale. If any one is disposed to raise them more extensively, sea sand is recommended. I think the onion crop would not be so profitable as others, but by the above method each family may easily raise enough for its own use. J. B. HAYES.

Bangor Whig.

EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING POTATOES.—Farmers who are fond of experiments, can try the following, in the matter of raising potatoes, without much trouble or expense. Mr. Elisha Williams, of Argyle, Penobscot county, Maine, took a small quantity of potatoes last spring, and divided each potato into four equal parts, planting the butt ends, the seed end, and the two centre pieces separate, and the produce was, from the butt ends, 40 lbs.; from the seed ends, 60 lbs.; and from the centre pieces both together 160 lbs.—showing the superiority of the centre pieces by 60 pounds, in the quantity planted.—*Oneida Whig.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

At the fifth Agricultural Meeting, held in this city, the subject of sheep husbandry was under discussion. We give, from our notes, the remarks of Dr. BEEKMAN of Columbia county, President of the State Ag. Society.

Dr. BEEKMAN, in reply to the call made upon him by Mr. Nott, proceeded to give his views on sheep husbandry—views deduced from his management of considerable flocks, in connection with other farming, for a series of years. In giving his views on those subjects, said the President, the last speaker commenced by observing that in some things he might be pronounced heterodox; but he has given us a clear and succinct history of his practice, and in most of his remarks I thought him orthodox.

His heterodoxy, if I may apply that term to a difference in practice on these matters, may, in my opinion, be found in two or three points. First, he turns his sheep into woody pastures—I mine into open ones; because I had learned that one blade of grass sown in the sun has the nutrition in it of five grown in the shade. Second, he keeps his buck with the sheep during the entire year—I mine only during the month of December; because my experience has taught me that lambs coming in May give the least trouble, and to me are the most profitable. I have endeavored to obtain them at an earlier season; but although I have tried warm sheds and succulent food, success has not induced me to repeat the effort—on the contrary, the practice has been attended with unnecessary expense, and some losses in lambs. But the qualities of our sheep, and of course their constitutions, are different; his are the South-down, which are hardy—mine the Saxon, which are of more tender constitutions. Third, he shears his sheep early—I mine late. And, while on the subject of shearing, permit me to say that it is of great importance to the farmer to employ none but the best shearers; for if he does, they will leave twice as much wool on the sheep as will pay for the shearing. I have made several experiments towards ascertaining this fact—both in having some of my own re-sheared, and causing others to do it; and in several instances they have been enabled to obtain, at a second shearing, from four to eight ounces of additional wool.

My sheep, (said Mr. B.,) while running in the pastures in summer, are sorted as to size, sex and condition. I find it an advantage for them to be uniform in all these, and to have the flocks as small as is consistent with their number and the size of the yards and farm. Our farmers will find it much to their profit to keep as many sheep without crowding as their farms can well support. Even the grain farms are much benefited by this practice, and experience has taught that by this practice they can raise more grain in consequence, as sheep manure is of great service in enriching their farms. This truth has been strikingly illustrated in my neighborhood, where a farmer who was slow to adopt this practice, ultimately became aware of its correctness, and a test of ten years' experience has taught him that upon the same tract of land in that time he has nearly doubled his product, as he has certainly his estate. On a grain farm tolerably adapted to grass, it is perfectly easy to keep one sheep per acre; and upon what is called a grass farm, where the raising of grass is a secondary object, two sheep can be kept per acre. When shelter is provided for them in winter, which ought always to be the case, I find that one hundred sheep, if they are moderately littered, will make forty loads of manure. No quality of it can be finer; and a poor, worn-out clay pasture lot, not too profusely covered with it and summer fallowed, will give, the succeeding season, a good crop of wheat. I find if I put on too much of this kind of manure to the acre, it yields too much straw in proportion to the grain. It is likewise most excellent to renovate old meadows, and as a manure ranks much higher than common barn-yard. The summer run of sheep, likewise, is essentially beneficial to a succeeding crop of grain on a fallow; and no farmer who has in view his own profit and the improvement of his farm, can so easily effect his purpose with any other kind of stock. I have already recommended sheep to be sheltered in winter. I must say that it is not only useful against storms, but against cold and the winds. To guard effectually against these, as soon as the snow falls, I have it thrown up and piled against the side of the hovels, as high as it can easily be done, as I find it renders the shed much warmer. For sheep in poor condition, warmth in winter is essential; and if they can be entirely sheltered from all the winds, it will prevent much mortality among them. Fat sheep do not feel the cold so sensibly, but all will run for shelter in a storm, if it can be obtained. Another subject as regards sheep husbandry I will touch upon, and that is, watering them in winter when fed on hay. An opinion used formerly to prevail, that sheep did not require to be watered in the winter—that if they could get at snow it would be sufficient. This, I am satisfied by the best of all possible authorities (experience,) is wrong. They require it twice a day, as regularly as any other animal. I will relate this fact. I confined about one hundred wethers in a lot, where they were to be kept for the winter; they had shelter and hay for food, but could not obtain water, except as it fell in rain. I noticed, after being so confined a few weeks, that they lessened in flesh. In a week's time more I again visited them, and saw that

they were gradually growing thinner. I ordered a better quality of hay, although the first was at least of ordinary quality. I spoke to my shepherd about it, and he took from the flock a few of the poorest, and had them brought to the barn, where they could be both fed and watered; these gave him no more trouble, but it still did not occur to me that the main flock were suffering from want of water, as there was abundance of snow. Another person, who saw them shortly after this, happened to make the suggestion that it might be want of water that was the cause of the mischief. I at once took up the thought, and directed that an opening be made to the brook, whence they could be daily watered. It was so done, and I could in a few weeks' time observe that the flock had improved, and for that winter I had no more trouble with them. Since then I have had the fact repeatedly brought to my notice by others, and no truth can ever be more satisfactorily established. I make these few remarks in relation to a part of my practice in sheep husbandry. It is a subject sufficiently extensive to admit much more being said upon it; but, for the present, I forbear, as I do not wish to occupy too much time. I will only further say, that there is a common remark when a foolish act is done by an individual, that he is as "silly as a sheep." My observation of the habits of sheep has induced me to believe that they have powers beyond instinct, and have more intelligence than they are usually credited with. Dr. B. continued his remarks on several other points, and explained satisfactorily his process of farming for the improvement of his lands, while thus rearing a flock which now amounts to eight hundred sheep.—*Alb. Cult.*

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Colic.—The best remedy is 1 pint of linseed oil, mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of laudanum.

Diarrhæa.—Give half an ounce of powdered catechu, and 10 grains of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Fever.—Bleed; and then if the bowels are constipated, give half a pound of Epsom salts in three pints of water daily, in gruel.

Hoove or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube; as a preventive, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding on rank grass or clover.

Mange.—Half a pound of black brimstone, quarter of a pint of turpentine, one pint of train oil. Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk Fever or Garget.—Two ounces of brimstone, two ounces of diapente, one ounce of cummin seed powdered, one ounce of powdered nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose-grease.

Murrain.—Half a pound of salts, two ounces of bruised coriander seed, one ounce of gentian powder; give these in a little water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock; one and a half pints of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Purge, in Poisoning.—Either one pound of salts in a quart of water gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

Sprains.—Embrocation; one ounce of sweet oil, four ounces of spirits of hartshorn, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of oil of thyme.

Sting of the Adder, or Slow-worm.—Apply immediately strong spirits of hartshorn. For sting of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

To take Flim from a Horse's Eye.—Blow loaf sugar and a little salt into the inflamed eye, and in most cases it will be relieved. Sassafras buds pounded, and put in water, to stand till it becomes nearly as thick as cream, applied to the eye is an excellent remedy for inflammation.

To relieve Colic in Horses.—Rub spirits of turpentine on the breast of the horse; and if he be drenched with it he will be relieved. Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach; more horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.—*English Far. Journal.*

Ploughing in Green Crops.—Living plants contain in their substance not only all they have drawn from the soil, but also a great part of what they have drawn from the air. Plough in these living plants, and you necessarily add to the soil more than was taken from it—in other words, you make it richer in 'organic' matter. Repeat the process with a second crop, and it becomes richer still; and it would be difficult to define the limit beyond which the process should not further be carried.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY.—We continue this admirable paper, and claim for the part in to-day's sheet particular attention.

CORRUM or RUTA BAGA.—If there be any of our readers who desire to raise a crop of Ruta Bagas for their sheep, we would remind them that it is now time to get them in. In the preparation of the soil, we would advise that it receive at least two ploughings, and that the first be as deep as a strong team can make the plough penetrate the earth. The manure should not be applied until just before the second ploughing. It should be ploughed in, but a few inches, say from 3 to 4. The land should be thoroughly pulverized by repeated harrowings, and then rolled. When this is done, furrows should be traced either with the drill barrow or the corner of the hoe, North and South, an inch deep, and 27 inches asunder. Into these drills the seed should be either sown or drilled, and covered over with a compost made in the proportion of 1 bushel of ashes, 1 of plaster, and 5 of well rotted manure to the acre, the seed in, and the compost spread thereon, the drills should be raked over and the patch rolled.

In the preparation of the seed they should be soaked in a mixture of oil and sulphur for 12 hours, then dried in plaster and sown as taken out of the soak.

When the plants first come up, they should be sprinkled with fish oil, by a mop, and have plaster sown over them early in the morning for several days in succession. When the roots begin to bottle, they should be thinned out so as to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart, and be hoed, without being killed, sufficiently often to keep down weeds and keep the earth open until they be laid by—This can be accomplished at three hoeings, at intervals of a week or ten days apart.

The soil best adapted to the growth of this root is a sandy loam in good heart, and we will remark, that, to secure a good yield, manure must be liberally dispensed to them; for like every thing else, of rapid growth, they require to be fed well; and that, in addition to the animal manure which may be applied, ashes and lime should be added—a few bushels, say five of each, will be sufficient, and will tend not only to increase the quantity but to improve the quality. If practicable, ground bones should form a part of the mixture.

Of the eminent service, in the feeding of sheep, of the Ruta Baga, there is but one opinion. For in-lamb ewes, or those giving milk, they are invaluable; not only serving to maintain the ewes in health and strength, but to increase their capacity for secreting milk and nursing; two things of vast importance for the successful raising of their young.

CLAY AS AN AMENDER OF SANDY SOIL.—It is many years now, since we first advanced the opinion that clay, added to sandy soils, would tend greatly to amend their texture. Since then we have often repeated that opinion, and we will now add, that a compost made of ten loads of virgin or unexhausted clay, and the same number of loads of stable manure, if well incorporated together, spread broadcast, ploughed in, and thoroughly mixed with the soil turned up, will go farther, last longer, and produce a larger yield throughout a rotation, than would twenty loads of the same quality of manure if applied alone. To us the philosophy of this opinion is obvious, and its reasonableness will strike any one who will take the time to make the necessary inquiries and weigh the operating causes in his mind. Most virgin clays contain very valuable portions of potash, a substance indispensable to the healthy growth of most plants; therefore, in adding clay to sand we supply a salt absolutely essential

to successful culture, and which does not naturally abound, except in very minute traces, indeed, in soils where siliceous very largely predominates. But this is not the only advantage to be derived from the admixture—Sandy soils, from their porousness—from the absence of the principle of cohesion—lose much of the riches of the manure which may be applied to them, by their natural tendency to yield to the influence of the sun through the process of evaporation.

Another evil of sandy soils arises from the natural disposition inherent in them to infiltration, or in other words, to the sinking of the manure caused by each succeeding rain. Nor is this all—such soils, except when well filled with vegetable and animal manures, possess in a very slight degree the capacity of absorbing and retaining food from the atmosphere. This defect, however, may be cured by the addition of clay. However well porous lands may be manured, unless the season should be a moist one, their products will be comparatively small, because of the escape, by evaporation, of the enriching gases and from their natural tendency to give up that moisture without which plants cannot prosper.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—We observe by the Richmond Compiler that the Wheat harvest has begun in lower Virginia, and the editor thinks, from the absence of complaints, that the crop in that quarter is a fair one. Indeed, as we said last week, we think there is very little doubt that it will prove to have been heavy every where; for in addition to the fewness of complaints, positive information of abundance have come in from all quarters of the country, except perhaps in Georgia.

An ox of the North Devon breed has been lately exhibited in England, which was 18½ hands high, and measures, as it is said, four feet from hip to hip, and is still growing.

We learn from the Chertown (Kent co. Md.) News, that the crop in that country will be a moderate one—Corn in many places has been materially injured by "the worm"—but the season for replanting and cultivating has been favorable, and corn appears generally to be promising, although the season is not sufficiently advanced to justify an opinion of the crop. Oats have been small, but the recent rains have improved them very much.

From the New England Farmer.

GUANO.

We insert below an article on this precious manure, obligingly furnished us by our friend Mr. Teschemacher, in answer to the inquiries of "A Constant Reader." Perhaps some of our readers may think that too much has already been said upon the subject, that guano can never be used to advantage and profit in this country. If there be any of this description, we would say, do not condemn it before it has been fairly tried, or before it can be brought in such quantities as to bring down the price to its fair value. Thus far, it has been brought to us in sparing quantities, and horticulturists have been so eager for it, that the importers have obtained their own price. Mr. Teschemacher was one of the first in this country to experiment with guano, and so satisfied is he of its value, that he has exerted himself to the utmost to induce ship owners to turn their attention to the importation of it. To Mr. T.'s influence we are indebted for the small lots which were brought this spring, and which are now in the hands of some of our most practical and scientific agriculturists in the country, who will no doubt give us a true account of their experiments.

Mr. Teschemacher is not the only gentleman in this neighborhood who has given guano a fair trial, or who appreciates its worth. In a conversation with one of our most eminent horticulturists a few days since, who has used it from the first of its importation in this country,

This is a mistake. It was introduced into this state 15 or 20 years ago by the Hon. J. S. Skinner, and successfully experimented with.—Ed. Amer. Farmer.

he said it was beneficial to every plant to which he had applied it; that it was astonishing to see its powerful results; that it would bring about a revolution in horticulture. Many plants that have hardly been made to show flowers heretofore, are now, by guano, brought freely into bloom, and its effect in producing seed, where none was perfected before, shows conclusively that its fructifying influence is very great, and will be of immense value in maturing and perfecting the cereal grains, as well as the fruits and flowers more immediately in the horticultural department.

Its introduction into Scotland has depreciated the value of the street manure in the city of Edinburgh to the amount of £1700 per annum, so that it has caused a serious deficiency in the revenue, and embarrassment in the department to which the sweepings of the city are appropriated. It will, no doubt, if freely introduced, and the duty of 20 per cent. to which it is now subjected, be repealed, bring down the high price of manure in our city and vicinity, which, as all engaged in agriculture know, is enormously high. What effect it may have in the interior, with slovenly husbandry, or with good husbandry, we cannot foretell. We may safely say, however, to the former class, they will not be much benefited either by this or any other manure. They must toil on, and continue to be satisfied with meagre crops, hard labor, and hard fare, and merely vegetate—while the more intelligent farmers are pursuing their interesting investigations in agricultural science, prying into the secret operations of nature, and bringing under their control the difficulties which beset their path; and though a full purse is not always their reward, their inquiries and researches mingle many pleasures with their toils, their minds are enriched, their occupation is honored, and they are preparing to give to agriculture that interest and importance among us, of which, as yet, we have but a faint conception.

In a recent number of the London Gardeners' Chronicle, we noticed a number of analyses of guano, by Professor Johnston, the results of which nearly correspond with the one given a short time since by Mr. Teschemacher. We are happy to notice this, as it will be necessary that an analysis of a sample of every cargo should be made by some scientific gentleman, before its true value can be known.

By papers received by the last steamer, it would seem that the English farmers are "running mad" after guano manure. Vessels were daily arriving from the coast of Africa, laden almost entirely with guano, which is eagerly purchased at high prices.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

SIR:—Your correspondent, "A Constant Reader," has put questions respecting Guano, to which it is difficult to give perfectly satisfactory replies. The great difference in the ingredients found by the numerous analyses in Europe, indicate considerable variation in the quality of almost every parcel. The analyses of Professor Johnson, of Edinburgh, some of which agree pretty closely with the one I sent you lately, still differ considerably—in one instance shewing as much as 33 per cent. of common sea salt, which usually only exists in quantities of about 3 to 5 per cent.; this parcel was, therefore, evidently taken from that part of a Guano island much exposed to the spray of the sea. A greater variation exists in the quantity of moisture, and this is an object of much importance, for, in analyzing 1000 parts, of these are 300 parts of moisture, or 30 per cent. It is clear, then, there are only 700 parts of Guano submitted to analysis; whereas, in parcels which contain only 10 per cent. of moisture, there are 900 parts of Guano submitted. This, of course, alters the amount of all the other products, and therefore the value of the Guano to the farmer.

From the Guano taken from the surface of the deposits, it is probable that a large proportion of the ammonia has evaporated: that would seem better, therefore, which has been taken below the surface.

Much judgment will be required in deciding on the exact value of the Guano which will be imported here, but is so rich in its fertilizing powers, that I do not believe that any small difference will be of much consequence to the farmer. My continued researches confirm my previous opinion of the African being at least equal to the Peruvian.

The great difficulty they have had to contend with in England, is the adulteration; and the only remedy for this is to purchase from men whose character stands above all suspicion on the subject. I have been very anxious to

persuade our ship owners to send vessels to Africa for this manure, that our farmers might not remain as many as twenty or thirty years behind the rest of the world, in that pursuit which is the occupation of their lives. In several instances, I am happy to say, I have succeeded, and when I have had the opportunity, I have given a few short instructions to the captains, to guide them in their choice of "diggins," so that I trust we shall have several good cargoes here for next season.

I have thought this general reply to "A Constant Reader," preferable to a distinct reply to each question.

Yours, truly,
J. E. TESCHENACHER.

Boston, May 29th, 1844.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

This Club met yesterday at the buildings of the National Institute, Gen. Johnston in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting (an abstract of which we here present) were read and unanimously received.

The following is an abstract of them.

At the last meeting, Hon. Mr. Talmadge was in the Chair, Henry Meigs, Secretary.

EGGS.

Mr. H. Steel presented to the Club eggs of a large size, the produce of a peculiar variety of poultry. One dozen of them weighs thirty-one ounces; nearly double the ordinary weight of hen's eggs.

Mr. Wakeman presented a letter from Messrs. Perkins & Smith of New London, requesting an analysis of a specimen of Guano.

Mr. Kelsey exhibited a basket of his magnolia potatoes, grown by him near the mouth of the river St. John's, Florida. They were distributed among the members. These potatoes were as sound as when first dug. They were raised last year.

PARAGUAY TEA.

Mr. Brown presented a paper on the history of and economical uses of the Mate or Paraguay tea, recommending the culture in the middle and southern parts of the Union. He stated that the people of Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and the Equador, attribute innumerable virtues to this tree; that they drink an infusion of its leaves at all hours of the day, and seldom take their meals without having drunk of it; that the Jesuits of Paraguay derive a large revenue from it, the annual product being estimated at \$5,000,000, the principal part of which is consumed in the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Stevens said he had recently seen a new method of planting corn twelve inches deep, with many seeds in a hill, that the feeble plants might be plucked out. There is one great advantage in this deep planting, it protects the root from our scorching summer sun. Oats would do better by deeper planting than we are accustomed to give them. The practice of rolling the surface of the field well, is almost universal now in Europe. A gentle pressure is good. The harrow pulverizes the soil; all preparation of soil for planting is pulverization; it causes the soil to occupy a larger space; it is the grand principle of all cultivation to do so, and thereby afford free access to light, air, moisture, &c. as deep as the nutritious powers of soil extend, even to the depth of two feet. In connexion with seed planting is the fomenting of seeds in strong liquid decoctions. Our country has hardly gone into this experiment. Nitre, urine, soft soap, salt, &c. are used. The seeds are steeped from twelve to forty-eight hours. Accurate experiments have demonstrated the value of the process. Birds, grubs, &c. are prevented from doing injury to the seeds and to the young plant also, for a portion of the decoction is in the plant rendering it unpleasant to the enemy. It also acts as manure to the seeds. Smut in wheat is prevented by it. So Europe thinks. All kinds of seeds are improved in their vegetation by it. Melon seeds are advantageously soaked in milk. Many gardeners disapprove of soaking seeds except as a preventive of attack from birds and vermin; boiling water is put upon Locust seeds, and so treated they vegetate much sooner and better. All vine seeds, (melons, &c.) are better keeping more than one year. Such seeds are less disposed to run to vines and more to fruit. Parsnip seed will not keep good long, it is only tolerable in the second year. Lettuce seed keeps good for several years. Tomatoes keep well for six or eight years. Sugar-beet seed will keep several years. All seeds love to have the fresh mould put over them quickly. Potatoes lying some hours exposed in their places in the field, before covering are

materially injured by it. Corn ought to be covered quickly.

Here a member explained a seed planting machine of his own invention.

A paper from Mr. Bacon on the gradual depreciation of the Potato Crop was here read. This gentleman stated that in the Valley of the Farmington River the lands are apt to overflow, and Farmers discovered that even though this crop was dug immediately after these floods, it becomes valueless.

This was peculiarly the case last year.

He introduced once, the seed of the Passamaquady potato into cultivation there, but after they had matured he discovered they were not equal to the original stock.

He thought we put into the ground too much seed. This is his opinion, because he had observed that fewer seed are used in New-England. All the indifferent shoots should be pulled out of the hill, as in the cultivation of corn—if this is not done we have many small potatoes and few large ones.

It was moved and carried that the above communication be referred to the committee on potatoes.

A letter was then read from the Navy Agent, P. M. Wetmore, Esq., producing specimens of African wheat, received from an U. S. functionary on the Coast of Africa, which were distributed among farmers and others present—with a request that all who received one of the parcels would keep minutes of their observation on its growth, to be hereafter forwarded to the Club.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. W.

A List of English and American Agricultural Works, received by the Club, was here read.

The following letter, in reply to a Circular issued by the Farmer's Club, was here read:

ALBANY, May 3, 1844.

T. B. Wakeman, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 26th April, asking me what are the staple crops of our country, and what amount of each is the average product per acre, is just received.

The staple crops consist of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Flax and Potatoes. The Wheat crop varies in different parts of the country; the Northern section is much the best for Wheat; it varies from 10 bushels to 40 per acre, Rye from 20 to 40, Oats 25 to 45 or 50, Corn from 20 to 50, Flax about 200 lb. on an average and from 8 to 15 bushels of Seed per acre, Potatoes about 300 bushels per acre. There are large quantities of Plaster in the North section of Madison county; ground plaster at the mills is worth about \$2.50 to \$2.75 cents per ton. There is difference in opinion as to the utility of Plaster in the town where I reside, to wit, Brookfield. I never could see any benefit resulting from Plaster on our land except on Corn planted on sod land; the soil of the land in our vicinity is of a red loam. The principal manure made use of is barn-yard manure; land formerly produced much greater crops than at the present day. I have recently made use of manure from the forest, usually called muck, in my garden, and found it very beneficial indeed. I spread a load of muck on one corner of my garden and sowed round turnips the 25th of last July, and from a small piece of ground raised about 30 bushels of turnips, they were of an enormous size—I measured two from 12½ to 22½ inches in circumference. Also used it on beds for raising onions; and it far surpassed any manure I ever tried in my garden. I would farther state that I have discovered an infallible remedy to prevent bugs destroying cucumbers: take manure from the hog sty, place it on the sod ground about four inches thick, then cover it about two inches thick with muck and not a leaf will be destroyed. I raised the largest crop of cucumbers last year in this way that I ever saw grow; I planted them the first week in June.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS KEITH.

N. B.—I don't think it would make any difference in planting cucumbers on ground that the turf is not broke, or where the ground is ploughed. I planted mine in my door-yard, in front of my house on the grass, struck a circle 12 feet in diameter, and drove a row of knives round the circle about six inches from the ground, then placed the manure within as above described, and such a cluster of cucumbers I never saw grow. I would recommend to every one who wishes to raise cucumbers to practice the same way.

A communication was read from Dr. Stebbings of Northampton, relative to the effect of the past winter, on many

trees, and as usually considered acclimated, as the Vine, &c. especially, however, on the silk mulberries, and on the prospect of the Silk Culture. Also one from Mr. Judquet, of the city of Lyons in France, was here read, expressing much interest in the prospect of the culture of Silk in the United States, and expressing his willingness to contribute \$10,000 towards a capital of \$100,000 to be invested in this sphere of production in the United States; and requesting that it might be made public—that he was willing to enter into such an arrangement at once. Also one from Mr. I. R. Barbour, to whom the above letter of Mr. Jacques was addressed, had read.

A parcel of seed of the madder, was here presented by Mr. Milhan and an extract from a Report prepared by M. Gasparin, Peer of France, of the French Academy of Sciences, on the cultivation of this plant—which Report it was requested be published by the Printer of the Club.

Reference was here made to the Agricultural Report of Mr. Colman, from which we shall make extracts another to-day—and which was recommended to public notice.

After the transaction of other less important business, a fine cheese, from Mrs. Hulder and Son's Dairy, near New-Haven, was placed upon the table, and the Club invited to partake of it; after which, the order of the day, the raising of Poultry, was taken up, and remarks were made by various gentlemen.

Mr. Samuel Fleet.—In endeavoring to obtain very large eggs from our hens, we may perhaps lose in another way. It is probable that we may gam large eggs, but few of them, while of the smaller ones we may have many. I believe that the large breeds lay as many eggs as the small ones, but my experience on that point is not satisfactory to myself. The great difficulty seems to me to be that our Farmers follow no well-established system in raising fowls. They are much more attentive to their Geese, whose feathers are so justly valued by the farmer's wife for her beds. Some farmers have tried pens for their fowls, but they appear to thrive better with more liberty. There is no doubt we can have some better system than is known generally; but books do not give us a satisfactory one.

Gen. Johnson.—I have tried experiments with fowls. I built a stone house for them; the foundation three feet deep in the ground, high fences about them—preventive of thieves breaking in or fowls breaking out; but the fowls did not thrive. I let them ramble at large, and they did much better.—There is no better range for them than the barn yard. And fowls do not succeed very long on one spot: change your stock every year and you will do better. It is a great business in Queens county to breed poultry for market. One method they have is to sink a box in the ground for the hen to lay in; they put a cover over this to keep out rain. The earth keeps the nest warm. They are very successful in their breeding of poultry.

Dr. H. A. Field.—Last winter and spring I took pains with my poultry—I had them in a warm and comfortable place—I provided them with plenty of gravel, ashes to roll in, lime for their egg shells.—In the spring I gave them scraps from a tallow-melting establishment. They were very fond of this and ate but little corn. They laid abundant of eggs and large ones. I have the Dorking breed—their limbs are small, but their bodies are stout, and they are fine egg-layers. A rooster I have weighs seven pounds. I find that fowls do best when at large; my fowls were injured by confinement. Mr. Bement, near Albany, has a fine poultry establishment. He keeps his breeds separate from each other—his buildings are complete. He has a large variety of breeds. When the nests are almost if not quite shut up from view the hens are pleased; they love retirement in laying and hatching. Branches of hemlock were nailed up so as to hide the nests almost entirely; and the roosts must be so fixed that the fowls cannot soil each other. They love to have plenty of light in their places, especially in stormy weather. I have tried the fumes of burning charcoal (carbonic acid gas) for destroying rats and all kinds of vermin in a hen-house. When it is used care must be taken that the gas be all expelled before fowls or persons enter it. It is so heavy that it rests on the ground. I have known a man lose his life for want of knowledge of this. Fowls must be well fed, kept perfectly clean, and the breed must be frequently changed. When this business is properly pursued it is not only a pleasant but a profitable one.

Mr. Fleet.—Sassafras poles are recommended for fowls to rest upon—they prevent vermin.

Gen. Johnson.—Clinton remarked in his memoirs that bedsteads made of Sassafras wood were believed to be exempt from a celebrated bug.

Mr. Wakeman called for the reading of R. I. Allen's remarks on the raising of poultry. Not far from New Milford, within a few rods of the Housatonic Railroad, my attention, two or three years since, was drawn to a large poultry yard, with one or two acres of ground enclosed, having spacious and convenient sheds with proper places for laying. I found there about twelve hundred fowls, in good condition. They had carcasses of horses, &c. in the enclosure, to which the fowls resorted, and they were well supplied with oats. The establishment was said to be very profitable. I see no reason why thousands may not be raised near our city, where eggs are so valuable. Let the Secretary write for full information of their methods.

Mr. A. P. Cummings—I have taken pains with breeding poultry. The remarks made as to the bad effects of confinement are in my opinion just. I have failed in attempting to fatten fowls when they were confined in small places. I keep mine in a warm cellar in winter. The ammonia of their dung injures their eyes. I remove the dung, and scatter on the spot plaster of Paris freely. Thanks to Mr. Ross for that idea. My Guinea fowls had become almost wholly blind. I gave my fowls a variety of food, animal as well as grain, &c. I found that the cellar would not do for them. They require all the light. After being once confined, they do not care for space; mine keep on and near the smallest space. Their eggs are better when they are more at large. Muscovy ducks are satisfied in confinement more than other birds. As to ducks, I admire their activity in picking up vermin in my garden; they do great service in that way; they are ten times more servicable in it than chickens.

Mr. J. T. Hodge—It is well known that the sulphate of lime is an absorbent of ammonia, and when combined they make a valuable manure.

Mr. Cummings—The liquid manure from the poultry-yard is capital for rose bushes, and many other plants and shrubs.

Dr. Field—Charcoal applied in the same way as the sulphate of lime is as good, and may be more effectual.

Adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday of June, (the 4th,) at 12 o'clock M. Subject: "Insects injurious to Vegetation."

THE EARTH A DROP OF MELTED LAVA.

One class of Geologists suppose the earth was once a liquid mass, that it was a drop from the sun or some other pretty warm body, and that it has become hard on the surface by moving in cold space until a crust has been formed sufficiently hard to bear a team.

They suppose that the central part still consists of real hot lava, and that it will be many years before the whole turns cold and solid.—In proof of this they adduce much evidence to show that the heat of our globe increases as we approach the centre.

From a late English paper we cut the following:

The thickness of the Crust of the Earth—The first investigation of importance that presents itself is the thickness of the crust on which we dwell. We have seen by the theory that this ought to be continually increasing, though with increasing slowness, and that there was a time when it was so thin as to be almost in a state of fusion. We have stated the increase of temperature observed is about one degree Fahr. for every fifteen yards of descent. In all probability, however, the increase will yet be found to be in geometrical progression, as investigation is extended; in which case the present crust will be much thinner than we have calculated it to be; and should this be found to correct, the ingenious theory will become a subject of more importance, in a geological point of view, than we are at present disposed to consider it. Taking, then, as correct, the present observed rate of increase, the temperatures would be as follows:

Water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards.
Lead melts at the depth of 8,480 yards.
Gold melts at 21 miles.
Cast iron at 74 miles.
Soft iron at 97 miles.

And at the depth of 100 miles there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed; a temperature capable of fusing platinum, porcelain, and indeed every refractory substance we are acquainted with. These temperatures are calculated from Geyser's observations.

ed scale of Wedgeworth's pyrometer, and if we adopted them, we find that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles, and little more than the soil on which we tread is fit for the habitation of organized beings.—*Polytechnic Review*.

Poisoned Sheep—a Remedy—Many sheep usually die in the spring, when first turned from their winter quarters, by eating poison—laurel, or "lamb-kill," as it is popularly called. This is generally fatal, to the animal partaking it, unless its effects be speedily counteracted, and this can be effectually accomplished only in one way. As soon as you find your sheep begins to fail, hasten to the forest and gather a handful of the small twigs of white ash—place them in a pipkin or common kettle, after having bruised them well, and suffer them to boil for an hour—This done, decant the decoction or extract, and administer two spoonfuls to each sheep. Lambs require less. If administered within 24 hours from the time of partaking the poison, it will ordinarily effect a cure.

Some have wondered why sheep eat this plant, as their instinct is generally competent to lead them aright in their selection. I have supposed that their eagerness for green succulent food is the principal cause, and more especially as they are seldom known to partake of it at any other season of the year.—*Maine Cultivator*.

PRODUCE OF A VERMONT FARM.

Messrs. Editors—I herewith transmit to you a statement of the products of my farm for 1843. I keep Dr. and Cr. and know at the end of the year how much net profit or loss I sustain in my operations. I have not taken into the account the support of my family consisting of six individuals, but have offset that against the interest on the capital invested. Mine is a clay and muck farm of one hundred and thirty acres, lying on the banks of lake Champlain, with only ten acres of wood upon it; the rest being under improvement. I cannot boast of any great crops, it being my first year of cropping; consequently I have not got my land prepared for large crops of grain, but intend to practice a thorough system of rotation for the purpose of obtaining large yields per acre. I will give the gross amount of each crop together with the price it brought, and also the expense I have been at in carrying on the farm:

Wheat,	100 bush. at	\$1.25	\$125.00
Rye,	168 "	50	84.00
Peas,	71 "	50	35.50
Oats,	250 "	30	90.00
Corn,	20 "	50	10.00
Buckwheat,	26 "	50	13.00
Potatoes,	200 "	25	50.00
Hay,	50 tons at	6.00	300.00
6 steers sold,		25.00 each	150.00
Wool, 100 lbs.,		28	28.00

\$885.50

I paid for labor, seed, &c.

252.00

Leaving a balance in my favor, of \$633.50

In addition to the above, I kept on the farm two span of horses, 8 head of cattle and 50 sheep, and have wintered them thus far on the straw and coarse fodder, and no cattle in this vicinity look so well as mine. I have also in the above estimate of labor, included the putting in of 23 acres of winter wheat and rye, now on the ground, and it looks extremely well this spring. I am in hopes the present year, of doubling the above amount, if the season is favorable. Yours, truly,

D. C. GOODALE.

Chimney Point, Vt. March, 1844.

Alb. Cul.

Pruning—The best time for pruning is when the trees are in bloom, or even when in full leaf. The wounds made by cutting off the small limbs will heal over by the oozing out of the sap. The wounds made by cutting off the large limbs, should be painted with any common paint, to keep the wood from the weather. As a general rule, those limbs should be cut off that cross other limbs. When the young apple and pear trees grow very thrifty, they will sometimes get too tall. In such cases, they should be headed down by cutting off a portion of the tops. The most successful cultivators of the peach never trim their trees after they are taken from the nursery.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Posts—If you have occasion to set a post, never upon any consideration, be induced to "case it." The durability of timber depends exclusively either upon the free, unrestricted circulation of the air, or upon its entire exclusion. It is frequently the case that in order to induce a more tasty appearance, the posts of our front yard and other fences, in immediate contiguity with the house, are "cased;" a practice which results in the unavoidable deterioration of the posts, unless, indeed, the operation be remarkably well performed, and the exterior carefully protected by the application of paint or an impervious wash, capable of resisting the action of the atmosphere, and of wholly excluding wet. In this way, thoroughly seasoned posts will endure a long time, while those partially dry, or wholly green, will be destroyed by the action of the confined air, and which the casing prevents from escaping, in a shorter time than if they were openly exposed.—*Maine Cultivator*.

For Candles—Take 2 lbs. of alum for every 10 lbs. of tallow; dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful candle.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag, containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

May 15

SAMUEL SANDS,
at the office of the American Farmer.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements.

May 22

GROUND BLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPEL, Jr., Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each. Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dollars each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigree and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. S. SANDS.

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry" ap 17 if

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, ap 9 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactured by *McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.*

Dec. 6. 1f

RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market. Baltimore. fe 28

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Beache's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and true to market. Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c. ma 6

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. f 21

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine. The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment near R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 30 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.



saved in this climate.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.

As we receive most of these seeds direct from the growers, who are persons of the first respectability and experience, there is no doubt of their proving as represented. For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAM'L AULT & SON, Corner Calvert and Water sts. may 1 4t

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

One handsome young Boar, full bred, about 9 months old—\$12 or 14 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dollars. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office. ap 3

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore. aug 30

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF FRUIT TREES,

For sale, raised on the farm of a gentleman near this city, who has selected them with much care from a great many varieties.

PEACHES.

FREE STONES.		CLING STONES OR PAVIES.	
No.	Ripe.	No.	Ripe.
30 Soft Heath,	Sep. 20 to 25	1 Bourdine,	Oct. 10 to 10
20 Baltimore Beauty,	Aug. 5 to 10	6 Early Newington,	Aug. 20 to 25
22 Belle de Vitry,	Sep. 15 to 18	13 French Mercator,	Aug. 25 to 29
24 Red Magdalen,	Aug. 18 to 20	17 Kennedy's Carolina,	Sep. 18 to 23
28 Columbia,	Sep. 20 to 24	21 Washington,	Sep. 20 to 25
29 Oldmixon,	Aug. 25 to 30	26 Red Preserving,	Sep. 20
34 Veto,	Sep. 25 to 28	27 Heath,	Sep. 20 to 25
38 Treth's Early Red,	Sep. 5 to 10	42 Algiers,	Oct. 10 to 15
41 Belgarde,	Sep. 8 to 12	43 Large Morissania,	Sep. 23 to 28
54 Nonstrous Free,	Sep. 15	72 Old Newington,	Sep. 10 to 15
58 Lady Washington,	Aug. 22 to 25	84 Orange Cling,	Sep. 15 to 20
59 Yellow Alberger,	Sep. 20	87 Parie Admirable,	Sep. 25 to 30
60 Nectarine Peach,	S. p. 25 to 28	92 Red Rover,	Sep. 10 to 15
62 Red ch. Malagutane,	" 12 to 18		
66 Yellow Rose,	Sep. 24 to 28		
70 Canary,	Aug. 15 to 20		
73 Snow Ball, or White Magdalen,	Aug. 25 to 30		
86 Orange Free Stone,	S. p. 18 to 25		

comprising all the best varieties known in this country or Europe. Peach Trees 15 cts. each. Pear grafted on quince stocks, 37 1/2 cts. in free stocks 50 cts. Plum and Apricot Trees 50 cts. each. Apple Trees 25 cts. each. Cherry 50 cts.

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.



The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated USLEK RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at \$6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings. Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,

Ross street, near the Public School.

Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—Just arrived, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of PLOUGHS AND CAST-INGS, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four-horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. mh 27 3c

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 10.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8ja	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a	Cattle—310
Do. do. No. 1, 6ja7	Do. do. 2, 7a11	head offered
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	on Monday,
Pork, mess, 9j	Do. Western 2, 6a	and only 96
Do. No. 1, 9ja9j	Do. do. 3, 5a6	sold.—There
Do. prime, 7j	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6ja7	was very lit-
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	tle demand, &
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6ja7	Do. Western, 1, a6j	those disposed
Do. middlings, " 5a5j	Do. do. 2, 5a5j	of were suc-
Do. shoulders, " 4a4j	Do. do. bla 1, 6a6j	ced off at pri-
Do. ast'd, West. 4j	Cheese, casks, 6	ces ranging at
Do. hams, 6a7	Do. boxes, 5a8j	1.75 to 2.37 pr
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15	100lbs. on the
Do. shoulders, 4a		hoof, as in qu-
COTTON—		ality, equal to
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.	3.50a4.50 net,
Upland, 9	Alabama, 11a12	as in quality;
Louisiana, 11j	Florida, 10a12	214 head are
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi	now in mar-
LUMBER—		ket unsold.
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10	Flour—The
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10	holders fresh
White Pine, pann' 25a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9	ground par-
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a3.00	cels Howard
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	st. Flour good
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	mixed brands
MOLASSES—		continue to ask
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 31a	4.50. There
Porto Rico, 29ja30	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	is but little de-
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House, 28a36	mand for the
SOAP—		article, and the
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4j	sales are very
brown & yell'w 4ja5j		limited. Recei-
TOBACCO—		pt price by the
Common 2 a 3j	Yellow, 8 a10	cans is \$4.
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	Grain—A
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	sale very pri-
Fine red 6ja 8	Rappahannock,	Pa. red wheat
wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 3 a	was made on
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 13 a11	Saturday at
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38	98c. A sale of
PLASTER PARIS—		good Md. red
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a	at 93c.
SUGARS—		Tobacco—The
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00	market contin-
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a	ues lively, &
Porto Rico, 6.80a7.25	Do. brown,	the animation
New Orleans, 6ja6j	Lump, lb. c.	which usually
FLOUR—We quote		marks this sea-
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.37a4.50		son of the year
Do. City Mills, 4.50		is now appar-
Do. Susquehanna, 4.50a		ent in the large
Rye, first 3.12a		receipts and
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62		heavy trans-
Do. per hhd. 11.75		actions. The
GRAIN—		sales have not
Wheat, white, p bu 1.05	Peas, black eye, 50a55	been confined
" best Pa red 93a98	Clover seed, store 45.50a	to any particu-
" ord. to pri. Md 85a93	Timothy do 2a2.50	lar kinds. All
Corn, white, 41a43	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35	the Md. tobac-
" yellow Md. 45a46	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25	co of fine qua-
Rye, Md. 59a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a	lity that reach-
Oats, Md. 27	Brown Stuff, 15a	es the market
Beans, 100	Shorts, bushel, 10a	is taken at
FEATHERS—per lb.		high prices, an
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12	occasional hd.
P. Rico a Lagay, 6ja 8	Rio, 6ja7j	bringing as
St. Domingo, 5ja 6	Triage, 3ja 4j	much as \$15a
CANDLES—		Common
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 22a33	sorts, the 'not
Do. choice brands, 10j	Wax, 60a65	so much wan-
Dipped, 8a 9		ted, also sold
Our quotations are fully supported, viz. infer. and com. 2.50a3j mid-		freely. Our
to good 4a6j; good 6.50a8j; and fine 8a14. Ohio Tobacco also sells		freely, the large receipts this week offering a good assortment to
freely, the large receipts this week offering a good assortment to		purchasers. We quote as before, viz. common to middling 3a4.50;
good 5a6j; fine red and wrappery 6.50a10j, fine yellow 7.50a10j, and		extra wrappery 11a13j. We hear of nothing doing in Kentucky or
Missouri. A small lot of Tobacco from Indiana, the first we be-		lieve ever received from that state, is reported, among the inspec-
tions. The inspections of the week are: 1040 hds. Maryland, 688		do Ohio, 167 do Kentucky, 4 hds Virginia, and 30 do Indiana—total
1938 hds.		Hogs—The supply of live hogs continues fully equal to the de-
mand, and the sales are small to butchers at 4.25a4.50 per 100 lbs.		

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)

The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle, Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office. de 28

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. mh 14

W. MURRAY.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull, but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price \$50 deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$20. Call on S. Sands, at this office.

FULL BRED DURHAM BULLS.

FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull Magnum Bonum—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of SAMUEL SANDS.

DEVON BULLS.

For sale, 3 full blooded North Devon Bulls, viz. Marston, by George, 23 months old, price 50 Dollars. Front de Boeuf, by Waverly, 13 months old, price 40. Ivanhoe, by do. 9 do. 30. The above bulls are of good size, fine form, and in good condition. Apply to JOHN P. E. STANLEY, 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulters ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles, small Burr-tones Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelors' and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1



HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLING AND HUSKING MACHINES, &c. Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber, OBED HUSSEY.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being superior articles. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mechanical construction, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist, West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination between the last that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kind, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn & Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was much surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been a great deal to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had, without consulting me in a like manner of course and merit.

ASHER LINTHICUM, Jr.

JAMES MURRAY'S PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Those already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthicum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.



MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. PRICES—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ARBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 at

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

B. WOODCOCK'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PATENT PLOUGH.

Manufactured at Black Rock, Baltimore Co. Md.

The subscriber continues to manufacture three sizes of the above plough, and has made arrangements by which he will be able to keep a supply of them, both right and left, constantly on hand, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This plough has proved itself superior to all ploughs with which it has been used or compared. (See Certificates.)

In the construction of the above plough the Patentee believes that he has obviated every objection made to the Crane, Hornet, Bull, Crockett, Franklin, Peacock, Patent Lever, and all other ploughs now in use. It is remarkably strong, and will be warranted as follows: For every Mould Board that may break in six months, by fair ploughing, with two of the strongest horses in the country, a new one will be given, free of charge, if the old one be returned to us, carelessness and accidents excepted. It possesses the following advantages:

1st. Individuals who have used it say the draught is about one third less than other ploughs, two horses doing the work of three. 2d. It is constructed so as to turn a furrow against a moderate hill equally as well as on level ground or down hill, and competent judges say it is superior to any of the above, or any they have used, as it performs with more ease to man and horse, and makes better work in all kinds of ground. It turns the furrow round on the top and hollow below, thus leaving the ploughed surface more exposed to the action of the harrow than other ploughs; and gives the vegetable matter a better chance to decompose than if turned flat or irregular, as most other ploughs

leave it. One half the harrowing has been dispensed with, which the ground would have required had other ploughs been used.

3. It is comparatively free from choking or carrying dirt, and is said to make the ground more productive than others, in support of which more than 500 can testify.

4th. It admits of three kinds of points and two kinds of shares, (but one point and one share being used on it at the same time,) of which the following is a description: First, the metal point (Fig. 1.) can be turned upside down when the under side wears out, at which time other points become useless, and thus repeated until worn out. The second (Fig. 2) is a renewable point, made of cast or wrought iron, and is formed to receive a piece of iron or steel on the end secured by a rivet. The third (Fig. 3) is also renewable, and made of wrought or cast iron, with a Y formed piece of iron or steel on the end fastened with a rivet. These can be renewed with little expense. The first share (Fig. 4) has two edges, and turns laterally. When the outer edge wears dull, the inner edge may be turned out. The second share (Fig. 5) is self sharpening, with one edge, which, when bevelled below can be turned end for end and thus throw the bevelled side up. One metal point and share, costing 25 cts. each, can plough 40 or 50 acres of good ground, to which fact hundreds can testify.

5th. The cutter (Fig. 5) is made in a triangular form with 3 sharp edges, when the front edge wears dull the under edge may be turned in front, then the third, until worn out. Thus the friction parts of the plough are renewed with little expense, as it is in detached pieces. For further recommendations see the certificates of the best practical farmers.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to former friends and solicits a continuance of their patronage. EVAN DAVIS.

Blackrock, May, 1844.

Certificates for Woodcock's patent Self-sharpening Plough.

1,200 PLOUGHS.—We do hereby certify, that we have cast, made and sold between ten and twelve hundred of B. Woodcock's improved patent Plough within three years and six months. MILLER & LIPPINCOTT.

Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co. Pa.

3,000 PLOUGHS.—We do certify that we have cast, made and sold about three thousand of B. Woodcock's patent plough within about four years, being the best plough ever offered in this section of the State.

W. & S. SEIBERT, Chambersburgh, Franklin Co. Pa.

The following persons use the above plough in Franklin and Adams counties, Pa.

In Franklin County—P. Winters, John Armstrong, S. Strickler, John Little, H. Betz, Wm. Slyder, P. Miller, Mr. Ashway, John Kunes, E. Elliott, Michael Grove, D. Kremer, Mr. Shields, I. Besore, John Miller, A. Hoover, John Rodes, B. Rodes, S. Rodes, P. Oiler, James Dunlop, J. Purviance, Mr. Bitner, John Lesher, G. Trace, Joseph Wingert, Geo. Wingert, G. Fetterhoff, Mr. Yaugy, George Dull, Wm. Byers, J. B. Cook, Samuel Geeseman, H. George, P. Baker, Jacob Oyster, S. Purviance, Jacob Darr, John Reichard Jr., Joseph Nicely, A. Thompson, H. Wingert, M. Wingert, C. Hetich, Messrs. Smith, Clarke and Solabarger, S. Thompson, J. Orr, Jacob Shirk, Mr. Gallager, John Grider.

In Adams County—Samuel Durbarrow, Joseph Coshun, A. McIlvaine, Jacob Keller, Jacob Strealy, F. Deil, Jacob Grass.

2,000 PLOUGHS in Lancaster Co. Pa.—Extract of a letter from David Cockley, Lancaster City, Pa.

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter I inform you that there are between 15 and 20 hundred of your self-sharpening plough in use in Lancaster Co. Some farmers have ploughed 2½ acres of sod with two horses and your plough in the same time and ground that they ploughed but 2 acres with 3 horses and the best bar share ploughs. I send you a few names of individuals who use them in this county. D. COCKLEY.

John Kerr, J. Kreider, Abm. Stone, Jacob Landis, Danl. Doner, John Bushony, B. Leaman, B. Swartz, A. Lutz, E. Shirk, Dan Royer, Q. Humma, T. H. Burrows, A. Flynn, R. P. Byers, W. Scott, A. Landis, J. Mohler, W. Cooper, J. Miller, J. A. McClelland, J. Whiteside, P. Eckard, P. Leaman, J. Long, J. Penny, D. Herr, J. Rohner, B. Herr, C. Steinmetz, T. J. Neil, W. W. McCreary, C. Barr, M. Herr, J. B. Burrows, B. Buckwalter, D. Senessey, S. Keller, J. York, W. Hess, B. Heishley, J. Smintey, S. Diller, D. Tharer, S. Graff, G. Lamber, J. Heidelberg, G. Moore, H. Bollinger, D. Houck, P. Royer, J. Leighman, M. Messer, J. Patterson.

I hereby certify that I have used the Crane and Hornet ploughs. I have also used B. Woodcock's patent plough, and prefer it to the above, so much so that I have this day traded two good Crane ploughs to him for one of his self sharpening ploughs, as it is stronger, runs one third lighter, and is less expensive.

THOMAS B. THOMPSON, near St. Clairsville, Ohio.

The above plough, and points and shares, are kept for sale at Wm. Woodcock's, Pratt st. Baltimore, at Solomon Choeat's, Reisterstown, at Joshua Baysamar's, Morgan's run, Carroll county, Daniel Hoover, in Hampstead, at —, in Manchester, at R. Wilson's, Cockeysville, at —, Belle Air.

Farmers are referred to Messrs. Luke G. Ensor, Samuel Shaw, Micajah Merryman, Richard Choeat, of Baltimore county, and to Dr. St. Clair Street, of Harford county. Orders from the Eastern or Western shore may be addressed to Wm. Woodcock, Baltimore. May 22

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. No. 6 Light street, offer for sale Grain Cradles, with iron or wood braces, and warranted, Scythes attached, Scythes, Snathes, several sorts: grain, grass and bramble Scythes: horse and hand Rakes: Scythes Stones: composition Scythes Rifles: cradler's Hammers: Sickles, etc. etc.

Thrashing Machines. Now manufacturing a superior lot of Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, made on the same plan as those of last season, which have given farmers the most perfect satisfaction. In store, corn and tobacco Cultivators, harrows, and ploughs, and agricultural machinery generally. Also, Rice Tent wheat and corn Fans, price 25 to \$30 each. my 22